FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,548.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 58.

Harmless Treachery.

I told my secret to the sweet wild roses,
Heavy with dew, new waking in the morn,
And they had breathed it to a thousand others
Before another day was slowly born.
"Oh, fickle roses!" said I, "you shall perish!"
So plucked them for my lady sweet to wear,
In the pure silence of her maiden bosom,
The curled luxuriance of her chestnut hair.
I told the secret to a bird new building
Her nest at peace within the spreading tree;
And ere her children had begun to chatter
She told it o'er and o'er right joyously.
"Oh, traitor bird!" I whispered, "stay thy singing,
Thou dost not know, there is thy nest above,
That secrets are not made to tell to others,
That silence is the birthright of true love!"
I told the secret to my love, my lady,
She held it closely to her darling breast!
Then as I clasped her, came a tiny whisper:
"The birds and flowers told me all the rest,
Nor should'st thou chide them that they spake the secret—
The whole world is a chord of love divine,
And birds and flowers but fulfill their mission,
In telling secrets, sweet as mine and thine!"
—*All the Year Round.*

[Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic.]

A North Carolina Ex-Confederate.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16, 1884.

DEAR SIR:—Knowing well the interest which you feel in North Carolina and her sons, at home and abroad, I write to say I had the pleasure of meeting and dining, at Governor Vance's in Washington, last week, with a gentleman whose honorable and distinguished career has reflected great credit on his native State as well as upon his country. I allude to Dr. Edward Warren, who was Surgeon General during the war, and who, after filling the chair of Surgeon in a leading medical school of this city, with great success, went abroad ten or eleven years ago, to take service under the Khedive of Egypt. His career in that country was signally brilliant, and resulted in his promotion to the chief surgeon of the department of war, and the bestowal upon him of the title of Bey. Having suffered greatly with ophthalmia peculiar to the bright sun and dust of that country, he resigned his commission and settled in Paris, as a practitioner of medicine, where he at once rose to a position at the very head of his profession, and in a short while became the fashionable Doctor of that great metropolis. As an evidence of his wonderful success, it is only necessary to refer to the fact, that he has been *decorated* by France, receiving the "cross of the Legion of Honor" of *Spain, Italy,* Turkey, and Egypt, as special rewards of professional ability and triumphs, and that his practice is one of the largest in Paris, the headquarters of great medical men. His practice, embraces personages of the highest position among foreigners, natives and the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of his own country. In the midst of his great success, I am sorry to have to report a giving away of his health. He is suffering from overwork, and has come to his native country for a brief period to rest and recuperate. He and Senator Vance have always been close friends. He has been the honored guest of the Governor for the past week, where he has been received with marked attention, not only by his numerous old friends, but also by the medical profession of Washington and the District. I am proud of him as a North Carolinian—I am proud of the name and fame which this worthy son of the great old State has secured by his ability, character and energy. I am quite sure you will unite with me in congratulating him upon the brilliant success he has achieved and the commanding position which he has won abroad, and in wishing him still further advancement in the field which he has chosen for his labors. May his health improve and his life be spared for further and greater fame and usefulness. Yours truly, B.

IS OUR CIVILIZATION PERISHABLE?—A moral cause which may threaten our civilization is a mistaken view of the relations between capital and labor. This cause presents a double aspect, according as capital is found to be too grasping or labor to be too exacting. It is not now for the first time that conflicts bringing grave dangers to society have arisen between those two great forces. From the obscure hints which history gives it is evident that while the nature and extent of the respective rights of labor and capital were not well understood, and the weaker part, the ignorant, laboring poor, often belong without seeking redress, a time was generally reached in which the limit of forbearance was passed, and terrible outbreakes worse than any experienced in our day, occurred. The servile insurrections of classical antiquity, the peasant wars of the Middle Ages in France, Germany, and England are examples of this. It is noticeable, however, that these outbreaks of violence were limited in extent. The disease being local, recovery was possible, and it often came from voluntary concessions by the capitalists of the period. Labor rose in rebellion because it suffered, and, the oppression being removed, quiet and contentment were restored. If the causes were strictly local, the same phenomenon might again be witnessed. Such now, however, is the solidarity of all civilized peoples that causes of discontent in the ranks of labor are likely to be universal, even when they are material in their nature, so that the danger from that source is greater than in former times. But the causes are not all of that kind; there are causes in the principles propounded by the parties to the conflict, as determining their respective rights, which, because they fly upon the wings of the wind over the whole earth, are all the more seriously menacing to civilization. One of these, on the part of capital, is the principle that there are no limits beyond which capital ought not to be allowed to accumulate; or that corporations cannot rightfully be controlled in the exercise of their charter powers; or that while monopolies, strictly so-called, are illegal, virtual monopolies, entailing upon a people all the evils of real monopolies, ought not to be disturbed in gathering their colossal harvests of gain.—*The North American Review.*

What Will Wilmington Do?

[Wilmington Star.]

The completion and extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad is attracting the attentfon of some portion of the press, we are glad to see. Maj. Hearne's well considered articles have attracted fresh attention to the road, and we hope that there will be increased interest until it shall end in achievement. The road should be extended and will be extended in time, but the point with us in this section is that it should be extended as rapidly as possible. Every day's delay is that much taken from the trade prosperity of Wilmington. With proper interest and enterprise on the part of our own people a new impetus—a mighty impetus could be given to the work. Wilmington occupies the vantage ground. It is the seaboard terminus. It is the point where the forces should be gathered that shall send the projectile whizzing along valleys and through mountains. It is here that the enginery should be planted that should give the great enterprise such an impetus that there could not be any possibility of failure. Wilmington must show its interest and in a practical way. If we are not deeply interested in that which shall bring us the greatest benefit and in a far greater measure than to any other locality along the entire route, how can we expect other sections and communities to be interested when really they will receive far less advantage from the extension of the great highway of traffic and of travel.

Wilmington ought to appreciate the opportunity. There should not be delay in giving a *practical expression* to the interest felt. When shall it be done? Who are the men of fire and enthusiam and broad views who will sieze the opportunity and press on to assured success and greater fruits beyond? The *hour* is here. Where is the *man!*

The people living along the line or in contignous communities are looking this way. They are saying, "Let us see what Wilmington is doing." Hear what our neighbor, the friendly Clinton *Caucasian,* has to say:

"We hope the business men of Wilmington will awake to the importance of making Wilmington the deep water terminus of this road. Let arguments be backed by action and cash. If Wilmington permits this opportunity to pass, and from apathy and neglect the immense traffic which must be developed by this road is permitted to go elsewhere she will lose her best, perhaps her only chance of becoming a great city. For the benefit of our friends in the city by the sea we quote from an old poet, 'There is a tide in the affairs of men,' (and cities too, we add,) 'which taken at its flood leads on to fortune.' Omitted all the voyage of their lives is bound in shallows and in miseries. Upon such a full sea are we now afloat and we must take the current when it serves or lose our venture."

DEATH OF MR. RAYNER.—On Wednesday last at 1 o'clock the Hon. Kenneth Rayner breathed his last at Washington. Mr. Rayner, says the Raleigh *News and Observeer,* was born in Bertie county about the year 1808, and read law. He entered public life from Hertford county, in 1835, as a member of the House of Commons, and the same year was a member of the convention to revise the constitution, "distinguishing himself," says Wheeler, "by his fervid eloquence on the 32d section of that instrument which created religious test for office." In 1836 and '38 he was again a member of the House of Commons, and in 1839 was elected a member of Congress, in which capacity he served until 1845, when he declined a re-election. He removed to Raleigh from Hertford, and in 1841 married Susan, the daughter of Col. William Polk, the distinguished officer of the Revolution and a citizen of Raleigh. After the late war he moved to Alabama and maintained there the prominence he had gained in this State, having been appointed by the Federal government a member of the board of Alabama claims. Later he was made solicitor of the treasury and removed to Washington City, where he has since resided. Mr. Rayner was a man of distinguished ability, of fine literary attainments and of the most pleasing address. His private life was pure and he dies now in the fullness of years. May he rest in peace

HIGH FARMING IN THE TAR RIVER COUNTRY.—A delightful correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer* writes that paper as follows from Tar River:

Avon and Riverview farms in Pitt county are each examples of what the land along this river is capable of when tilled by men who follow farming as a business because they love it. It would be difficult to find places more eligibly located or better adapted in all respects to their owners' purposes. Avon homestead stands near the edge of a pineywood plateau, twenty feet above the rich valley that falls in a series of benches towards the river. This peculiar formation has enabled Colonel Sanders to carry out a perfect system of drainage at the lowest possible cost. Composting and ploughing are now the order of the day all along the river, and it is quite a spectacle at Avon, those broad stretches of land, dotted with heaps of fertilizers; plows glistening as they cut furrows through the stiff land, made light by careful tillage; gangs of men and women grubbing beside the ditches; mules plodding along with dump carts loaded at the marl pits; drivers yelling; venerable field hands repairing fences, while the clear-headed Colonel, mounted on his chestnut mare, rides from point to point supervising every movement, and keeping the whole machinery of this splendid farm in systematic working condition. Surely Grimes may congratulate himself that the grand estate which has been in his family for generations is in charge of one who loves agriculture for its own sake, as well as for its rich reward.

Riverview contrasts with Avon in this, that the soil is much lighter and the lay of the land different. The former is bouded by two creeks and Tar river, so that drainage is on every side. Plenty of marl there for fertilization, and swamp muck besides. A thin strata of clay underneath the sandy loam holds the manures to feed the growing crops. Captain Clarke, like his neighbor Colonel Sanders, believes in exact farming and follows a systematic plan of procedure. Both gentlemen go on the cash basis and hire all the labor they can. Every Saturday night accounts are settled and laborers paid. The negro mind, does not retain figures readily. Short settlements, says an old proverb, make long friends. This is peculiarly true in dealing wirh plantation hands. Misunderstanding, about the number of days work in a month are not easily adjusted, but those of a week's labor cause no trouble. Cotton is king on both plantations, but on Riverview is a fine chance for a formidable rival. The soil and situation are such that it could be made one of the most profitable tracking and fruit farms in North Carolina. These light, warm soils of Pitt and Beaufort counties ought to send vegetables, strawberries and peaches North as well as Lenoir, Jones and Craven. In a small way it is done, but not on the scale the opportunity affords. Give them direct railway transportation to Norfolk, and within five years express peach trains could start from Washington June 1st, as they do from Delaware, two months later every season. The early peach catches the cash, and all through this country trees a quarter of a century old attest the adaptation of soil and climate to this one feature of orchard cultivation.

Some correspondent recently suggested that a place be provided at the State Exposition for specimens of the inventions of North Carolina's sons and daughters. A good idea if not confined to patents, but left open to every invention whether protected or not. On Riverview there is in actual use a fertilizer distributor that excels all the patented concerns on the market. Capt. Clarke tried to find one suited to his needs, but failing, set himself to building one that would fill the bill. He succeeded, and the "New Era" distributes his cotton seed in drills, then drops the kainit atop of it, and while the work is done to a nicety in two rows at once, time and labor are economized. If it should ever be introduced to the cotton planters by an enterprising manufacturer, it would both take and pay.

England's Egyptian Elephant.

The London *Times* of the 3d said: "We understand that orders have been sent to Gen. Graham to retreat forthwith from Tokar and to arrange for the immediate return of the troops to England from Egypt."

In the House of Lords the same day Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary of State, said that the reports of the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from the Soudan were absolutely untrue. The statement was received with cheers.

A Suakim dispatch says that the people of Tokar kissed Gen. Graham's hands as he entered the town and there were great rejoicings. The enemy acknowledged that 1,500 of their number were killed. Five thousand rebels who fled joined Osman Digman. Only 1,000 of them are Soudanese, being fanatics sent from Kordofan and Darfour.

Gen. Graham will send the Egyptian troops found at Tokar to join the troops at Soukim. The English troops will be withdrawn to Teb, whence, after receiving supplies of water, provisions and munitions, they will advance to Tamanieb.

Before the British renew the attack upon the rebels Osman Digma will be offered a conference. If he refuses to surrender it is expected that the rest of the tribes under sheiks will express their desire to come to terms.

A London dispatch reports a lively scene in the House of Commons one day last week. Questions were put to the Government regarding the condition of affairs in Egypt which the Government refused to answer, whereupon great excitement arose. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Radical, moved that the House adjourn in order to discuss the Soudan problem. He charged the Government with cowardice, blood guiltness, butchery and Jingoism.

Mr. Gladstone replied to Sir Wilfrid and justified his policy. He asserted that it was necessary to hold Suakim for the present, in order to keep down the slave trade.

Sir Stafford Northcote said that the lack of coherency in the Government's Egyptian policy had caused the misfortunes in the Soudan. It was the duty of the Government, he thought, boldly to state their futur policy.

Lord Randolph Churchill expressed the greatest astonishment that the majority should not reply to Sir Stafford.

The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, stated that the British would retire from Suakim as soon as it was compatible with the safety of that town.

The motion of adjournment was then rejected by a vote of 105 to 103.

Mr. Marriott, the Liberal who voted for Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure, resigned and was re-elected, resumed his seat to-day. He was greeted with cheers by the Conservatives.

Gen. Gordon will send the Egyptian troops found at Tokar to join the garrison at Suakin. The English troops will be withdrawn to Teb, whence, after receiving supplies of water, provisions, and munitions, they will advance to Tamanieb. Before the British renew the attack upon the rebels Osman Digna will be offered a conference. The 5,000 rebels who fled from Tokar when the British entered the town on Saturday joined Osman Digna. Only 1,000 of them are Soudanese, being fanatics sent from Kordofan and Darfour. If Osman Digna refuses to surrender it is expected that the rest of the tribes under sheiks will express their desire to come to terms.

Industrial North Carolina.

Little-Neck Clams.—"Little-neck" clams, which are regarded by epicures as the greatest delicecy in resturants at the north, are found in great abundance on the shoals of New Inlet, says the Elizabeth City *Economist.*

Cotton Milling in Chatham.—The cotton factory at Bynum, owned by the Bynum Manufacturing Company which was organized in 1873, has now 60 looms, 2000 spindles and employs 80 operatives, says the Pittsboro *Home.* Sheetings and yarns are manufactured by it. The volume and fall of the water in the river at its site furnishes "1000 horse power." Water sapply to run the factory is never lacking. There is much of such water power on Haw River.

Booming North Carolina.—Special attention, says the Raleigh *News and Observer,* is attracted North by our North Carolina phosphates, tin, gold, &c. This State is coming to be regarded as a sort of nineteenth century El Dorado. And indeed, it may be said that while North Carolina is the most romantic of all the States in the Union, she is at the same time the richest in natural products. If a statement were made of the amount of Northern and Western capital that has been invested here in the past five years, it would not be credited.

The Winston Cigar Factory.—In the cigar factory of V. O. Thompson & Co., a wonderful change has taken place since our last visit, says the Winston *Leader.* More light was thrown upon the work by the means of a window in the roof; the force has been increased to ten hands, all as busy as bees in a clover field, and supervised by the prince of cigar makers, I. Leopold, who is thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the work, and is now turning out 25,000 cigars a week. It is proposed to double their capacity by the 1st of April.

A Seine Tying Machine.—The Elizabeth City *Falcon* describes a seine tying machine just put up in Fowler's cotton factory at that town, and says "we believe this is the first seine-tying machine ever put up in North Carolina, though the invention is by no means recent. There are thousands upon thousands of yards of nets and seine sold to the fishermen of Eastern North Carolina every year. The money for the purchase of this has been going to Baltimore and Boston and other places out of the State; now we think it will stay at home, at least so far as the capacy of Mr. Fowler's machine goes. The products of his factory are in all respects equal to those anywhere, and it is an advantage to us to patronize local institutions when we can do so without positive loss. In this instance it will be a gain.

Marls in East Carolina.— Professor Kerr, in a lecture delivered in Elizabeth City in 1881, said that the marl beds of Eastern North Carolina were more valuable than the gold mines of Western North Carolina. If this statement of Professor Kerr be true, says the Elizabeth City *Economist,* our people are as simple as the old woman in one of the counties of the west, who used for years, without knowing its value, a nugget of gold to keep her door from slamming, which her little boy had picked up in a running stream and which was the largest and most valuable nugget of pure gold found in the world. She sold it to a Yankee pedler for three dollars when its real value was three thousand. Marls abound throughout the Albemarle country and probably are found in other parts of eastern Carolina. On Chowan river on both sides of it, marle lands can be brought for ten dollars an acre and sold by the bushel. In a part of Chowan county, on Yeopim river, marl is found a few feet below the surface. On Albemarle Sound, on the north side of it, trees are sometimes blown up and large clam and oyster shells are found adhereing to their roots. On Chowan river marl beds are found in the banks of the river coming up to the surface and extending to a considerable depth, and vessels can lie near the shore and receive the valuable manure.

The Tin Mine.—Says the Charlotte *Observer* of the 6th:

The Richmond & Danville railroad company some years ago established a "Bureau of Mines and Manufactures." It is managed by Capt. C. C. McPhail, who under date of March 3d, 1884, writes from Richmond, Va., as follows:

"I have had careful analyses made and proved of the specimens of tin ore you sent me. I dare say you observed the specimens were not perfect, nor wholly free from small seams of quartz and other nonessentials. Otherwise the assay would have been higher, nevertheless the result is satisfactory, for the assay showed 68.08 per cent. metalic tin. This assay was made by our expert, Dr. Henry Froehling, who is a reliable chemist. I hope you are pursuing your search after tin stone and testing its quantity with satisfying results."

We learn from another and equally reliable source that ore taken from the veins at King's Mountain, *already opened* at several points, has averaged from 20 to 60 per cent, while the black tourmaline rock accompanying the veins show sufficient tin to warrant its being worked up with the vein rock. Enough is already known to enable us to say that the vein shows from ten to thirty times as much tin as is realized from the same quantity of ore taken from the Cornwall mines. The veins have been traced for three-quarters of a mile and shafts have been sunk down to the veins in several places so as to expose the ore to the depth of 10 feet and they seem to widen as they go down. Two tunnels and one shaft are already under contract, and we await for the details of progress with some interest.

Timothy grass, now so distinguished as a hay grass, was first discovered in Perquimans county, on the Belgrade farm in Harvey's Neck. Elihu White, is looking up the proofs of it and the traditions.

Cotton Factory
FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST MADE February 5th, 1884, by Manchester Mills, A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at 11 o'clock on Thursday April 17, 1884, at Manchester in Cumberland county, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, the property known as MANCHESTER MILLS, including about 35 acres of land with buildings, &c., and all machinery and appurtenances of every sort thereto belonging. The mill and machinery is constructed for the manufacture of Plaid Goods and Cotton Yarns, and is conveniently located on McDuffie's Creek, near Manchester Depot, on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and is run by a 27 inch Burnheim Turbine Wheel and a 60 horse-power Steam Engine; and there is also a "double-returned tubular boiler," for heating.

The factory buildings are commodious, and the machinery is mostly new, with good belting, &c.; and all is in good repair and running order—the average production being about 2200 yards of Plaids per day. There are 55 Check Looms, and all necessary Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Speeders, Spinning Frames, Warpers, Spoolers, Dressers, Card-grinders, Folder, Two Engine Lathes, one with 22 inch swing and 14 foot bed and other machinery.

There is a Dye house and all necessary fixtures, and a Gas machine—100 burners. There is also a Gin house 40x50 feet, with 60 Saw Winship Gin; Cotton Press, &c.; one Howe-Platform Scales; and one Grist Mill complete. There is a store building 30x100 feet, 2 stories high, and it is a good business stand. There are 26 tenement houses, some containing two rooms, some four, and some six, and they are all in good repair.

The location is healthy, the neighborhood is good, and there is a well organized and efficient forceof operatives.

Persons desiring to purchase can get any desired information by applying to the undersigned or by visiting Manchester, where there will be some one to show the property and the factory in operation.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of his bid in cash, and to give well-secured notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent interest from date.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 12, 1884. 54-60d

Sale of Valuable Town Property.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the Fall Term, 1883, thereof, the undersigned, appointed by the Court as Commissioner for that purpose, will on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1884, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry, a lot of land in said town upon which is located that well known and valuable property, with the buildings and improvements thereon, called

"THE JACKSON HOTEL,"

on the north side of Bow Street, near Liberty Point, in said Town, the present residence of R. T. Scanlin, Esq.

This property is particularly described in a Mortgage from said R. T. Scanlin and wife to A. A. McKethan, to be found in Book Q, No. 3, of Mortgages, at page 1, Records of Cumberland County. This land with the large and commodious buildings and improvements thereon is to be sold under the decree of the Court aforesaid, to satisfy cetain debts secured by mortgages, and the purchaser will secure a perfect title.

TERMS CASH.

For further particulars apply to Thomas H. Sutton, my Attorney, or to

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Commissioner.
Dec 24, 1883 47td

COFFEE,

SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

TIME TABLE

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

Standard Time—Clock in Superintendent's Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive.
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	3 00	
Little River	13.75	3 50	3 40
Spout Spring	20.0	4 20	4 15
*Rock Branch	27.5	4 50	*4 50
Swann's	29.0	5 10	4 56
Jonesboro	34.1	5 50	5 35
Sanford	37.1	6 30	6 05
Egypt	43.5	7 00	6 55
Gulf	46.5	7 28	7 18
Richmond	53.7	8 05	8 00
Ore Hill	58.0	8 35	8 23
Siler	62.6	9 05	8 55
Staley	70.0	9 50	9 40
Liberty	74.5		10 15

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Liberty	0.0	3 45	
Staley	4.5	4 20	4 10
Siler	12.0	5 05	4 55
Ore Hill	16.6	5 35	5 25
Richmond	20.9	6 00	5 55
Gulf	28.1	6 45	6 30
Egypt	31.1	7 10	7 03
Sanford	37.5	8 00	7 35
Jonesboro	40.5	8 30	8 12
Swann's	45.6	9 00	8 53
*Rock Branch	47.1	9 06	*9 16
Spout Spring	54.6	9 45	9 40
Little River	60.85	10 20	10 10
Fayetteville	74.5		11 00
Southern Division.		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	11 20	
Rockfish	7.20		11 50
		P. M.	P. M.
Rockfish		2 00	
Fayetteville			2 30

Nos. 1 and 2 Daily except Sundays.

A special train for Fayetteville on Saturday night, will leave Sanford on arrival of R. & A. Train from Raleigh.

*Stops only on signal.

J. S. MORRISON, Sup't.
Jan'y 30, 1884. 50tf

New Store and New Goods
AT
THE RED SIGN,
NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. G. and P.

Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET, Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.
W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our house, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.
J. T. HAYES."
Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS E. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.,* says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

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Positively Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C
Dec 20, 1883 36tf

RALEGH REGISTER.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS THE Printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the RALEIGH REGISTER, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as a Premium either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25

INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50. Address
REGISTER OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan'y 30, 1884. 52tf

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GILLESPIE STREET, FAYEETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

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PUBLISHERS,
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March 29, 1883. 8tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 2'3, 1882. 13tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

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April 12, 1883 10tf

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OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 12, 1884.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Without question the coming political campaign, national and State, will be one of unusual importance to the Democratic party, and its issue will assure the restoration of the government of the fathers or seriously postpone the period of recovery.

It was popular to predict after the Hancock defeat that that would prove to be the last national issue contested between the parties to it in the organizations and under the names then held by them. The same notion prevailed in this State with regard to party lines in it. There was to be a general break-up. New parties, under new names, taking sides upon the great economic questions which are thrusting back the dead-wood of the war, were to succeed them.

The idea was the natural result of the belief that the war issues were dead or settled, coupled with the manifestation at the turning point of the Hancock campaign of the fact that then, at least, no difference distinguished the parties on the subject of federal taxation, the only live issue of the day. But sober second-thought soon recognized a powerful party intrenched in the federal citadel which had no idea of breaking itself up simply because the outsiders wanted a new deal all around. The result of the sober second thought was to convince the outsiders that there was no imminent reason why—both parties professing the same belief—the intrenched party should pool its issues with its enemies, with the effect at best of letting in some of the outsiders to share in the federal spoils.

Against much kicking in the traces, therefore, by those who were misled by the Hancock bolt, the Democratic press have in the main sought to bring the Democracy back to its bearings. These are easily ascertained by those who study the history of the party. And it has been the steady effort of this paper during the past twelve months, not only to make plain to its readers what the party's record is, but to show that now, of all times, the enforcement of its traditional principles is best for the people at large as the advocacy of them is most politic for the party itself.

The war issues past, sentiment no longer controls the popular vote where interest opposes. But the sentiment of attachment to the party under whose flag many victories have been won will control the Republican party if no material benefit can be gained by change. The record of the two parties is distinct and plain upon those very economic questions which now assert themselves. It is only necessary that the Democracy should stand by its record in the coming campaign, and success is in its grasp if it select for its leaders men who are capable of making plain what that record is.

Who shall these leaders be? Who, especially in our own State of North Carolina?

They must be true to the party, but no question of party reward must be allowed to control their selection. They must be the very best men the party contains for the purpose of leading and instructing the people. This time, no mistake must be made. The day of sentiment is past in this matter also.

TARIFF ARITHMETIC.—Quite a controversy recently arose among some of our East Carolina brethren involving the principle of the difference between discount and interest. Some one said the stock of the Atlantic Railroad, *which was then selling for some* $6 *per share*, had depreciated 100 per cent. Some other properly took this one to task and endeavored to convince him that he meant 50 per cent. Somewhat similar is the error of a contemporary who, in referring to the proposed 20 per cent. horizontal reduction of the tariff—which means, (not 20 of the 49 per cent. duty. but) 20 per cent. of the 49 per cent.—designated the reduction of duty from 49.62 per cent. in 1882 to 48.76 cent. in 1883 as a reduction of less than one per cent. The difference between 49.62 and 48.76 is .86—which *is* less than one; but .86 is nearly 2 per cent of 49.62, and the per centage of reduction effected by the Republicans from 1882 to 1883 is precisely what is sought for the purpose of comparison with Mr. Morrison's proposed reduction of 20 per cent.

DR. WARREN.—In another column we print a pleasant letter which the author, Dr. Boykin, requests us to copy from the Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic* concerning Dr. Edward Warren, Bey—during the war Surgeon General of North Carolina; since, Surgeon General of the Egyptian Army in the Khedivate of Ismaiel Pasha, and at present the most celebrated physician in Paris. Dr. Boykin pays a just tribute to the distinguished North Carolinian, whose unique fame is a thing to be cherished by us all.

By a singular co-incidence, a competent person was preparing a biographical sketch of Dr. Warren for the OBSERVER when Dr. Boykin's communication came to hand. So the two appropriately appear in to-day's paper.

DECISION IN THE FIVE PER CENT LAND CASES.—A decision was rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court last week in what are generally known as the five per cent. land cases—the State of Iowa and the State of Illinois against Noah C. McFarland, commissioner of the General Land Office. These were petitions for a writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioner of the General Land Office to make a statement of account between the United States and the States of Iowa and Illinois, for the purpose of ascertaining what sums of money are due said States under the act providing for their admission to the Union, which authorized the payment to them of 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of public lands lying within their limits which should be sold by Congress. The question presented by the cases is whether or not public lands located by military bounty land warrants come within the scope of the acts above mentioned; that is, whether such lands are "lands sold by Congress." The Court holds that under the act of March 3d, 1845, relating to the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union, and of April 18th, 1818, for the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union, by which 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of lands lying within the State and afterwards sold by Congress is reserved and appropriated for the benefit of the State, the State is not entitled to a percentage on the value of lands disposed of by Congress in satisfaction of military land warrants. The writs of mandamus prayed for are therefore refused and the petitions dismissed. Opinion by Justice Miller; Field dissenting.

The amount of land located with military land warrants under various acts in nineteen of the Southern and Western States, up to June 30th, was 63,322,000 acres, the largest amounts being in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

COALITION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh correspondent of the New York *Times* writes to that paper as follows concerning Republican projects in this State for the coming campaign:

W. M. Cocke, Chairman of the Liberal State Committee, and Dr. John J. Mott, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of North Carolina, have issued a joint call for the meeting here of the two committees on Wednesday, March 19, for the purpose or calling a State Convention. It is intended by this action to push the coalition movement of 1882 and to endeavor to unite all the elements in the State who are opposed to Bourbonism. It is the view of the two Chairmen that the convention should be a mass convention, and that the four delegates to Chicago and State officers should be nominated by it. The coalition party is not the Republican party, and it is intended that the convention and its candidates shall be such that the people will readily see that the charge that the opposition to the Bourbons is really the republican party has no foundation in fact.

It is probable that there will be opposition to this scheme upon the ground that the plan of organization of the Republican party does not authorize or permit the State Committee to call other than a delegate convention. There will probably be opposition to nominating State officers and the Electoral ticket in advance of the National Republican Convention. Chairman Mott is of the decided opinion that this is the most feasible plan by which Democrats who are dissatisfied with the administration of affairs in North Carolina by their party can be banked solidly together against the Bourbons, thus greatly increasing the chances of carrying the State. The means to effect this result is now the all-important question. The call will be made broad enough to take in all who are opposed to Bourbonism without regard to past political affiliation. It is not improbable that the tariff and internal revenue will be potent factors in determining the vote of this State.

THE FEDERAL REVENUE.—The Treasury statement for the past month shows that, during the two-thirds of the fiscal year now passed the receipts from all sources in that time, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, have fallen off some $83,000,000; the expenditures have also been reduced some $7,000,000, and the net surplus revenue is less than last year by over $26,000,000, ($26,342,663.) The surplus for the eight months remains, however, over $66,000,000, or at the rate of $100,000,000 a year.

We are compelled for want of space to defer the communication from Chapel Hill, and one on "Church Music." They will appear in next issue.

The Federal Woodman's Axe.

There are various propositions before Congress, or to be there, in regard to Federal aid to public education in the States. These excite a great deal of indignation in many parts of the South, and denunciation is unsparing of projects which, it is supposed, will destroy the rights and liberties of the States by the introduction of Federal office-holders and Federal influence. Perhaps the dread of danger threatening themselves directly may awaken these State-Rights defenders to sympathy with their neighbors, suffering these many years under the grievous wrongs of the Internal Revenue laws. States' Rights men outside the afflicted regions, not directly affected themselves, have borne the sufferings of their friends in those regions with an equanimity not surpassed by Artemus Ward's, and have listened with unconcern to the complaints of those whose burdens have been intolerable, whose cause is the cause of all, whose danger a common danger.

It is time the situation was understood. It is all a repetition of the fable of the great Grecian orator Demosthenes. All the trees in the forest were safe when the woodman came, and they looked upon his presence with indifference. He had no axe. He had only a little knife. He was not dangerous. And they laughed with one another as to what he might have come for. Then with his little knife he began to cut down a little sapling, a mere switch of an ash. Some of the trees thought the great oaks and beeches and others ought to stop that, and the little ash itself cried out lustily for help. But the great oaks and beeches thought their dignity not concerned in the fate of the poor little ash. And the woodman, left to himself, cut it down, cut a piece of it to a proper length, fitted that piece as a handle into the head of an axe he had hidden in his pocket, and was presently ready to deal with the whole forest in woodmanlike style.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Asheville *Advance* says Gen. Johnston Jones has returned from Washington City. His efforts to recover a fund of $23,000 due the State by the United States will doubtless be entirely successful. Bills have been introduced restoring the amount so due, the war department recommending it, also the committee on military affairs. The appropriation by the government for the North Carolina militia (in arms, &c.) will be increased from $5,000 to some $15,000.

DURHAM IS BOUND TO WIN.—Every legitimate business here is prospering, and we come now to speak especially of the railroad business. It is simply immense. The business done at the depot here in January amounted to $11,195.81, and in February it was $13,546.66; an increase of $2,340.85. These figures plainly show that Durham is on a boom.—*Tobacco Plant.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The committee on Appropriations has begun to make its annual reports. The Naval appropriation, mentioned last week, has passed the House in pretty much the shape the committee gave it. There was considerable bluster and scoffing by the Republicans at the ideas of economy preached by the committee, but all parties united in voting for the amended bill. Only one vote was registered against it. The bill is faulty beyond doubt, but it is as good as can be done. When from our system of politics conditions are produced in which the legislative branch of government is doubtful of the integrity of the executive branch, nothing but imperfect legislation can be the outcome. That is the present condition. The Democratic House is distrustful of the Navy Department under Mr. Chandler. This is not openly avowed, but it is nevertheless a deterrent motive from any large outlay to improve the navy. And this reluctance of the Democrats will only be removed by a change in administration.

Long-delayed justice has been rendered to Mexican soldiers at last. Some virulent opposition was made to the bill in the House, but it was more the snarl of impotency than any organized efforts to defeat the measure. There was some show of reason, too, in part of the opposition. It was objected to the original bill that there were "ricers" embracing any one who had served in any little Indian "pic-nic." So the Mexican bill, pure and simple, went through on its own merits.

Immediately after consideration of this bill it was understood that Mr. Converse was to bring up his Wool bill. While no definite action could, of course, have been taken, it would have served to show something of the animus of the House as to Tariff reform. Instead of giving Mr. Converse his opportunity, the Democrats adjourned, and no more certainty than before is had as to the intentions of Congress. While it was a matter of small importance at the time, still this action was in the nature of a filibuster, of which, with sixty-seven majority on the floor, the Democratic leaders ought to have been ashamed. The issue should have been met fairly and squarely.

This brings up the Ways and Means Tariff Bill which ought to have been reported Wednesday, but was not. It will be reported in a very few days, and Mr. Randal's course declared. The current impression in authoritative circles is, now, that he will abide the majority will and not disrupt the party by bolting. If he does this, he will put to the blush many who have abused and villified him prematurely. At any rate, let us see what he does before we judge him. We are, however, more interested in some decisive action by this committee on the Revenue question. It is impossible that they will be able to disregard all that has been told them from all parts of our country in this matter. They have as yet given no sign, but they possess to much political wisdom as well as aggressive patriotism to allow this wrong to go unredressed. The system must go; and foolish is the man who refuses to see it. There is no conflict between this question and tariff reform. A radical change in both will give all the revenue necessary for government expenses. This may seem an economic paradox, but it is true as the hydrostatic paradox.

It is rather remarkable too, that one of the great parties of the country should advocate, with impunity, a doctrine for which, says the highest tribunal in the land, there is no constitutional warrant, that is, protection. It is a peculiar and alarming fact.

Speaking of Supreme Court decisions reminds me of the latest promulgation from that source. I speak of the legal tender decision which is creating almost as much stir as the Civil rights decision. By this utterance of the court it appears that almost all the constitutional lawyers, in and out of Congress, were wrong in saying Congress had no power to issue unlimited paper currency as legal tender. The Greenbackers have gained a victory and are supported by the Supreme Court. Beyond a doubt this decision may have an alarming effect in spreading the Greenback craze, but the very decision is a wonderful proof of the efficiency of the judiciary. In the face of the opinion of the country they have sent out their last two decisions. In the first case they rose entirely above partisan consideration, and in the last they interpret the constitution, I have no doubt, rightly, though it is against the vast interests of the country.

The Keogh contest is decided Keogh has been withdrawn. The President is not entirely whipped, though, as Wheeler thought, slightly disfigured, is still in the ring. This termination of the contest is to be regretted. While Keogh was not the mirror of respectability, he was the representative of the best element of his party in North Carolina. No tears are necessary however.

The Copiah outrage committee has gotten back, and the Privileges and Elections only wait the dropping of the curtain on John Sherman's farce to make a report. They will about report what Mr. Sherman must admit, that many things have been discouraged which could have occurred in any part of the country—in New York as well as in Danville. These investigations must be added to the sum total of useless expenditures by the Republican party.

The Springer committee seems to be doing good work. They are at present engaged in pushing up Mr. Brewster for irregularities. You have probably seen the interesting testimony declared by Gen. Spencer, Wayne, McVaugh and others. It will make an instructive volume when compiled. Nevertheless, it is rather mournful to the believer in republican institutions.

Mr. Hoar's Bankruptcy Bill will be considered in the Senate on the 19th of this month. It is a very important matters to the business of the country.

A bill is now in the hands of the President which will make a considerable change in the present Post Route system. The bill, in effect, makes every public highway in the country a post route, so that routes can be established by an appeal to the Postmaster General instead of the now tedious method of passing a bill through Congress. This undoubtedly saves trouble if it does no other good.

In connection with the subject of England's possible request to us to adopt means for the punishment of dynamitists, is a bill passed the other day which shows how clearly we acknowledge our moral duty to prevent conspiracy against other governments by so-called Americans. The bill I speak of provides for the punishment of counterfeiters of foreign coin and bonds, by people in this country. We shall certainly have to take action against harboring dynamite fiends. We ought whether England asks us or not.

An interesting matter soon to be discussed in the Senate is Mr. Edmunds Civil Rights Bill. He is admitted to be a profound lawyer, but such failures as his Mormon bill and such class legislation as a Civil Rights bill necessarily is, go far to prove that while he may be a lawyer he is not a statesman. The agitation of this question is kept up despite the Supreme Court. The sooner these gentlemen understand that the "higher law" principle is as dead as its apostles, the better for the country.

The Woman Suffrage Convention have just been meeting here. They seem to be gaining ground. They would have secured a Committee on Woman's Suffrage in Congress if they had not been foolish enough to let Keifer speak in favor of their bill. Of course it died.

Edward Warren.

[PREPARED FOR THE OBSERVER.]

Dr. Edward Warren was born in Tyrrel county, N. C., Jan'y 22d, 1828 of parents who emigrated from Virginia. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Edenton. He graduated first in the medical department of the University of Virginia. In 1850 he delivered the valedictory oration before the Jefferson Society, and the honor of the college was adjudged him. In 1851 he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and while pursuing his studies in that city he conceived the idea of injecting a solution of morphia under the skin for relief of pain, using a lancet puncture and —— syringe, four years in advance of the hypodermic syringe. During the years 1854-'55 he studied medicine in Paris. Returned in 1855 and soon acquired an extended reputation as physician and surgeon.

In 1857 he was elected editor of the *North Carolina Medical Journal*. In 1860 was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Maryland, and at once acquired an enviable reputation in the city of Baltimore as a graceful and fluent lecturer. In 1861 he joined his fortunes with the South and was successively chief Surgeon of the army of North Carolina, member of the Board to examine candidates for admission to the Medical Staff of the Confederate army, Medical Director of Department of the Cape Fear and Surgeon General of the State of North Carolina. By a special act of the Legislature of North Carolina his rank was raised from that of Colonel to that of Brigadier General for efficient services rendered to the sick and wounded. He was also chosen by the Legislature one of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina. During the war he wrote a work entitled Surgery for Field and Hospital, which passed through two editions. In the summer of 1865 Dr. Warren returned to Baltimore ruined in fortune by the results of the war and expecting to resume his professorship in the University of Maryland.

A refusal to return the chair to him furnished sufficient grounds for legal proceedings by mandamus. But in consequence of his ruined fortunes and the financial and social influence of the faculty the suit proved a protracted one, and as the practical results to be gained in event of success were small he did not resort to the courts, but left the issue to public opinion which, it was thought, fully sustained him. Then came his most brilliant efforts—under his direction the Washington University Medical School was revived. Dr. Warren filled the Chair of Surgery with great brilliancy and became the idol of the large number of students who resorted annually to the school. In 1872 he appeared as medical expert for the defence in the celebrated Whorton trial. General Ketcham was an eccentric old batchelor who died in the house of his friend, Mrs. Whorton, a lady of wealth and high social position. Eminent physicians and chemists detected tartar emetic or antimony in the stomach of the deceased. Yet Dr. Warren being requested by the lawyers for the defence to examine the testimony, promptly declared that the symptoms described by the attending physicians, nurses, &c., were typical of a certain form of cerebro spinal meningetis. He acquitted himself with great distinction on the witness stand, and received congratulations and moral support from a host of medical men in this country and Europe. An incident of this case attracted much attention and evoked many compliments from the press. It was a rencontre between the Attorney General, Mr. ——, and the witness (Dr. W.) and is given here as taken from reports in the New York papers:

Attorney General—Whence will this lead to, Dr. Warren?

Dr. Warren—It is impossible to tell, as the hypothesis itself is absurd.

Attorney General—But you medical men ought to know all about these medical matters.

Dr. Warren—We know at least as much about these medical matters as you lawyers.

Attorney General—(Springing from his seat and with great emphasis). But you Doctors have the advantage of us, you bury your mistakes under the earth.

Dr. Warren—Yes, for you lawyers *hang your* mistakes in the air.

This reply brought down the house to such an extent that court had to adjourn for a quarter of an hour.

In 1873 having become dissatisfied with Baltimore he accepted a position in the service of the Khedive. His career in Egypt, though rendered brief by an attack of opthalmia which came near destroying his left eye was signally brilliant. He treated successfully the Minister of War for strangulated hernia. He found difficulty in getting any medical men to assist him, all declaring that the Pascha would die. Yet Dr. Warren against their protestations performed the operation, and for its unheard of success was decorated as Bey, and made Chief Surgeon of the department of war. Had he failed in the operation and the Pasha died, his audacity would have wrought his ruin and he would have been driven from the land in disgrace. His success in Paris was rapid and brilliant; practice and honors flowed in a continuous stream upon him. He has received various titles, &c. Space does not allow even reference to the multitudinous essays, reports, lectures, &c., which have flowed from his prolific pen and brain. Truly no North Carolinian has had a more brilliant or remarkable career or one which the State has a right to regard with more pride or admiration.

Harnett County.

RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO THE CYCLONE—THANKS TO RALEIGH AND WAKE.

[Cor. of The News and Observer.]

At a meeting of the citizens of Harnett county, held in the court house here Tuesday, the following proceedings were had: James P. Hodges, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. J. Long and Oscar J. Spears were made secretaries. The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the expression of appreciation and thanks to the noble-spirited citizens of Raleigh and Holly Springs for their liberal donations of funds for the relief of sufferers in our county from the effects of the recent storm that swept through our land on the 19th ultimo, leaving in its track nothing but ruin, suffering and death, and the making of a demand for further relief of our board of county commissioners. Mr. Hodges was followed by D. H. McLean, W. E. Murchison, Col. J. A. Spears and others, who made eloquent speeches of appeal and commendation, exciting a feeling of great interest in and regard for those noble gentlemen of Wake county, who came forward, without delay, to assist and relieve our stricken and suffering people. The chair appointed Messrs. D. H. McLean, W. E. Murchison, Dr. Wm. M. McNiell and Oscar J. Spears as a committee to draft and present resolutions expressive of the sentiment and wishes of the meeting. Mr. D. H. McLean, chairman of this committee, presented the following report, and made one of his happiest efforts, exciting round after round of applause:

Whereas the citizens of Raleigh and Holly Springs, Wake county, contributed the sum of $375 (besides many private donations) to the relief of the sufferers in our county by the late storm, which swept through our county, leaving nothing in its track save desolation and death, and

Whereas the people of Harnett county are desirous of expressing their grateful thanks for the offerings to the cause of charity, prompted solely by those high instincts of humanity in which the people of Wake have never been wanting; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the earnest thanks of the people of Harnett county are due and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Raleigh and Holly Springs for their timely help in ministering to the wants of our suffering people; and we assure them that this act of Christian charity on their part, has strengthened and multiplied both business and personal ties and attachments which have heretofore existed between us; and that we hope that their offering may return to them an hundred fold of temporal prosperity, as it has already in honor to their benevolence and liberality of heart.

2. That the thanks of our people are hereby tendered to Maj. B. F. Shaw, in whose hands the funds were placed for disbursement, for the faithful manner in which he has performed that delicate, important and responsible duty.

3. That the board of county commissioners of Harnett county be requested to make such appropriations out of the public funds of the county as they may deem advisable in further provisions for the immediate needs of our unfortunate people.

4. That the sympathies of our whole people are tendered to the stricken ones by the storm, in our sister county of Richmond, and other sections of our State.

5. That a committee composed of one from each township be appointed to solicit and receive private donations for the benefit of the sufferers by the storm.

6. That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the board of county commissioners, now in session, to request aid, as demanded by one of this series of resolutions.

7. That the Raleigh papers be requested to publish, and the Fayetteville papers to copy these proceedings, and that a copy of the same be forwarded by the secretaries to the mayors of Raleigh and Holly Springs. Unanimously adopted.

J. S. HODGES, Chairman.

W. J. LONG, O. J. SPEARS, Secretaries.

Messrs. O. J. Spears, A. A. Bethea and W. F. Marsh, appointed as a committee to wait on the board of county commissioners, did so, and succeeded in securing an appropriation of $300. S.

Letter from a Cumberland Boy Giving Good Advice to the Discontented.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

JUNCTION, GA., March 4, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—There are fine pieces published in all the Georgia and Florida papers giving inducements to young men to come and get rich. But let me tell you the truth—if you have a good place in North Carolina stay and work at it, for you will not find it in Georgia or Florida. My experience is that for the laboring class North Carolina will beat it all the time, and in all classes of work. The best wages paid are $1 per day. Tell all to stay in North Carolina. There is to-day over 100 young men out of employment who have come to Georgia. Some left home in good circumstances and would now be glad to get ditching to do to make money enough to come back home. A. E. A.,
of Black River, Cumberland Co., N. C.

A Posse of Armed Men in Search of the Murderer Cash—His Farther Surrenders at the Point of the Rifle—The Murderer Secreted in a Swamp.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

COLUMBIA, March 9.—Last night a posse of twelve armed men, commanded by Chief State Constable Richards, left this place, under orders from the Governor, to proceed to Chesterfield county, and capture W. B. Cash, who shot and killed W. H. Richards, the town marshal of Cheraw, and whom the Governor had proclaimed a fugitive from justice. The posse arrived at Cash's place early this morning and at once surrounded the house. Col. E. B. Cash, the father of the fugitive, was taken into custody. In the meantime Began Cash, who had been sleeping in an outhouse on the premises, effected his escape to the surrounding swamps, which are now being searched for the fugitive. E. B. Cash, on discovering the pickets at daylight, armed himself and attempted to escape, but he encountered one of the posse who brought his rifle to bear on him, and compelled him to drop his weapons.

Governor Jarvis has offered a reward of $400 each for Edward Ray and Wright Anderson, the men who murdered the three men, Horton, Miller and Buttickson in Mitchell county, recently.

Public Mills and Legal Weights.

The new Code of North Carolina (sections 1846 and 1847) contains the following law in regard to public mills:—"Every water grist-mill, steam mill, or wind mill, that shall grind for toll, shall be a public mill. All millers of public mills shall grind according to turn, and shall well and sufficiently grind the grain brought to their mills, if the water will permit, and shall take no more toll for grinding than one-eight part of the Indian corn and wheat, and one-fourteenth part for chopping grain of any kind; and every miller and keeper of a mill making default therein shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay five dollars to the party injured: Provided, that the owner may grind his own grain at any time."

Nearly all the papers of this State have recently published what they term the "new" law regulating the weight of a bushel of grain, as contained in section 3850 of The Code, and as an erroneous impression seems to prevail concerning it we take the liberty of correcting it. The section referred to is not a new law, but is a part of section 1 of chapter 38 enacted by the Legislature in 1857—twenty-seven years ago—and this was enacted in conformity to section 1 of chapter 117 of the old Revised Code which reads as follows:

"No trader or other person shall buy or sell, or otherwise use in trading, any other weights or measures, than are made and used according to the standard prescribed by the Congress of the United States."

This section was amended by said Act of 1857 by adding the following:

"*Provided*, that this shall not prevent the citizens of this State from buying and selling grain by measure, as may be agreed upon between the parties."

The above quoted paragraphs now constitute section 3837 of The Code, which must be considered in connection with section 3850—the "new" law referred to—which prescribes the following weights.

"The bushel of wheat shall be sixty pounds; of rice, forty-four pounds; of rye, fifty-six pounds; of Indian corn, fifty-four pounds; of buckwheat, fifty pounds; of barley, forty-eight pounds; of oats, thirty pounds; of flax seed, sixty four pounds; of peas, fifty pounds; of corn meal, forty-six pounds."

So that we may conclude, that while the above weights are and have been for many years the weights prescribed by law, yet the "custom of the country" has prescribed other and different weights which will doubtless in the future, as in the past, "be agreed upon between the parties" and regulate their trading.—*Chatham Record.*

The Central Committee.

Col. Octavius Coke, chairman; J. J. Litchford, secretary; Paul B. Means, L. D. Stevenson, C. M. Busbee, Richard H. Battle, George H. Snow and P. C. Fleming of Raleigh.

The State executive committee is as follows:

First district—T. R. Jernigan, J. E. Moore, R. W. Wharton, E. F. Lamb.

Second district—A. J. Galloway, R. B. Peebles, Benjamin Askew, Henry R. Bryan.

Third district—Appleton Oakamith, Isaac B. Kelly, H. B. Short, D. H. McLean.

Fourth district—W. H. Yarborough, J. M. Moring, J. S. Battle, N. B Cannaday.

Fifth district—A. E. Henderson, David S. Reid, M. S. Robbins, C. F. Lowe.

Sixth district—J. G. Hall, S. J. Pemberton, John D. Shaw, W. J. Yates.

Seventh district—R. Z. Linney, W. B. Glenn, J. C. Wilburn, G. A. Bingham.

Eighth district—Cope Elias, R. M. Furman, B. F. Logan, A. M. Erwin.

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED.—It would be a great relief, says the LaCross *Republican*, if Mr. Tilden would either speak for himself or reduce the number of those authorized to speak for him. Of course everybody understands that Mr. Tilden cannot both accept the nomination and decline the nomination, but which assertion is the correct one?

The Kershaw, S. C., *Gazette* states that a corps of engineers are now at work between Camden and Cheraw engaged in making a survey for the road from Raleigh N. C., to Savannah, Ga., which will come via Camden.

The remains of Hon. Kenneth Rayner were brought to Raleigh for interment.

100 Acres of Land for Sale.

PURSUANT to order of sale made by the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the case of John Campbell and others vs. James J. McMillan and others, for partition among the heirs-at-law of Ann McMillan, dec'd, I will offer for sale at the Court House, in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 7th of April, 1884, one hundred acres of land, lying on both sides of Crane's Creek, in Cumberland County, N. C., joining the lands of the heirs of John Johnson, Patrick Munroe and others, formerly owned by Daniel McMillan, dec'd, and by him conveyed to his daughter, Ann McMillan, dec'd, and of which she died seized and possessed.

Terms—One-half cash; the other half to be secured by bond and approved security at six months with interest from date; title retained until payment in full.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Commissioner.
March 12, 1884. 58 4t

LAND SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Harnett County, the undersigned will, on Tuesday, the first day of April, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., at the late residence of James C. Surles, dec'd, in Averasboro Township, sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder (766) seven hundred and sixty-six acres of Land belonging to the estate of said James C. Surles, dec'd, subject to the widow's dower, adjoining the lands of G. R. Hodges, Henry Pope, Annie J. Jackson and others.

Terms of Sale—One-half cash, balance on six months' credit; title to be retained until all the purchase money be paid; the deferred payments to be secured by note with good personal security.

DANIEL STEWART,
Adm'r of James C. Surles, dec'd.
Feb'y 20, 1884. 56ts

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executor of the Will of Annabella McDugald, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate to present them on or before March 1st, 1885.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Executor.
N. W. RAY, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 1, 1884. 57-4t

WANTED.

WILL A. B. McDONALD please send his address to B. E. Sudderth, Person Street, Fayetteville—or to THIS OFFICE.
March 5, 1884.

Fifty Years.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES.

Carry the largest stock of

PLATED

SILVERWARE

AND

CLOCKS,

of any one Jewelry Store in North Carolina.

We buy Solid and Plated Silverware only from the best and most reliable makers.

The best POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS and SHEARS.

Real bargains in POCKET BOOKS and PURSES. A very large line to select from.

Recollect us when you want SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES.

OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Cleaned and repaired promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Jewelers & Watchmakers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 49d

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 12, 1884.

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☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. DYE—New Spring Styles.
JOHN CAMPBELL—Land for Sale.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Storm at Sea.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY BRIDGE BONDS.
M. A. DAUPHIN—Louisiana State Lottery.
DANIEL MCKETHAN, DANIEL CAMPBELL—Dissolution.

ABOUT TOWN.

VEGETBLES KILLED.—We understand that the late spell of cold weather has done much damage to early gardening, killing the peas, lettuce, &c.

MAJ. ORRELL.—Among the nominations sent in to the Senate by the President last week is that of our excellent Postmaster, Maj. R. M. Orrell.

SUDDEN RISE.—On Thursday night last the Cape Fear River rose twenty-five perpendicular feet at this place. Our steamboat men were very much surprised at this and they congratulated themselves that they had no freight low enough on the banks to be swept away.

NEW MILL.—We learn that an enterprising capitalist in our midst will soon put up a mill at what is known as the "McLauchlin Mill," in Campbellton. The mill is to be on the hill above high water mark, and run by wire rope, connecting with an improved wheel at the dam.

NEARING GREENSBORO.—The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway have now reached a point to within about four miles of Greensboro. Next week they will be in the suburbs of the city, but it will take some time to locate the depot and connect with the Richmond & Danville Railroads.

WOOL CARDS.—We learn that our wide-awake young townsman, Mr. J. D. McNeill, intends putting in a full set of the most improved Wool Cards this season. He is not satisfied, it seems, with sawing and planeing lumber, grinding corn, bolting flour and ginning cotton, but must card wool also. Well, success to him.

MORE CONVICTS.—On Saturday night last twenty-five convicts were brought down from the State Penitentiary and placed in the blockade on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway. They are now at work on the southern extension of this road. The long trestle across Big Rockfish is now completed, rapid progress will now be made towards Shoe Heel.

A WORD TO THE WISE.—Now is the time to clean out ditches and work on the streets, before the warm weather sets in, when it will be prejudicial to health to stir up the mud and thereby produce malarial fever. what steps have the street committee taken under the order of the last meeting of the Commissioners "to proceed at once to repair the streets and clean out the ditches."

POUNDING.—On to-morrow (Thursday) evening there will be a general "pounding" at the Home and Hospital at three o'clock. All are invited to go, and if you cannot put in a personal appearance, send something. Anything in the way of meats, provisions, in fact, all edibles, clothing and house furnishings generally, will be gratefully received. We all know the object and purpose of this institution, and we cannot but believe that there will be a generous response to this call for a "Pounding."

STEAMER "WORTH" SOLD.—Last week the Cape Fear and People's Steam-boat Company sold the steamer "Gov. Worth." This makes the second boat this company has sold recently. For many years they have been running three boats, the North State, Gov. Worth and A. P. Hurt; having disposed of the two first named, they will continue to run only one, the Hurt. Both of the steamers sold have been taken off the Cape Fear and carried further South, to Georgia, we believe. The boats now plying between Fayetteville and Wilmington are the Hurt, Murchison, Wave and Bladen.

INDIAN MOUNDS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.—In this day and generation there is great interest taken in articles and items that date back a few hundred years. We often see references made to what is found in the Indian mounds in Western North Carolina. How many of our good people know that about two miles from this place on the west bank of the river there are two large Indian mounds, and that if one will search within a radius of fifty to one hundred feet from them arrow-heads of white quartz rock and other Indian relics can be found. These mounds are about ten feet high, fifteen to twenty feet in diameter at their base, and situated in the midst of a dense growth of Paw-paw trees.

THE BLUE UNIFORM.—Mr. Corey, the agent of the Pettibone Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, gave our military companies a call last week for the purpose of selling them the new "Blue" uniform recently adopted by the State. Our Companies, the Independent and Lafayette, both have very good uniforms and so they declined to purchase the new one. We understand that Mr. Corey received several orders for fatigue suits and the officers of the Independent Company ordered new "Grey" frock coats. We are glad to be able to say that these Companies will not have to change their handsome uniforms for several years to come. Mr. Corey says he had received orders for the new "Blue" uniforms from ten companies in the State. It is a very pretty and cheap uniform, but we believe we like the "Grey" the best.

FUNERALS.—On Monday afternoon last two burials took place in Fayetteville. Geo. W. McDonald, Esq., from the Methodist church, and I. B. Davis, Esq., from the Baptist church. Mr. McDonald has been identified with this town for a long time, having died at the very old age of 87 years. The remains of Mr. Davis were escorted to their last resting place by three different organizations. The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, the Masonic Order and the Ancient Order of Druids, he having been a member of each one of them.

MORE BUILDINGS.—Mr. R. M. Nimocks is fast pushing his new dwelling house on Gillespie street towards completion. Mr. F. W. Thornton will very shortly commence the erection of two dwellings on the lot recently purchased by him, situated near Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske. He also contemplates erecting a handsome dwelling on Rowan street on the site of the old McLaurin house. Mr. J. Saml. Maultsby has his new building on this street in point of construction, the building material is now being collected at the spot. The Misses Mallett, who recently purchased the old Murley house, have taken it down and will erect in its stead a neat dwelling. So it seems that the appearance of the already beautiful Rowan street is to be very much improved. Our vacant lots are fast disappearing, and many of our town people would be surprised if they would ride around and see how many comfortable dwellings have been built, and are still being built in our prosperous, thriving town.

BEE CULTURE AND ITS RESULTS.—Conversing with our friend and fellow-townsman, Mr. Wm. P. Wemyss, some days ago, we learned that for several years he has successfully paid attention to this branch of industry. He informed us that last year he sold over $300 worth of strained honey in Baltimore and other markets, besides what he realized from the sale of wax and the honey sold in home markets. Mr. Wemyss stated that but a small part of his time, an hour or two only, was required daily, during the honey season, which lasts about three months, so that his regular business was not interfered with, and that really the attention he gave his busy little friends not only put money in his pocket, but was a source of great pleasure and recreation to him. Why don't others follow Mr. Wemyss's example. Years ago the writer recollects seeing quantities of beautiful honey brought to this market, now it is seldom seen. The honey being made in patent hives is clear and white. We hope that our people will appreciate this blessing we have in our midst realizing as of yore that good honey is palatable and wholesome.

THE BLIND MAN ELOQUENT.—Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, whose coming had been announced, arrived here on Saturday last, and on Sunday morning preached in the Presbyterian church, and at night at the Methodist; it looked as if the whole town had turned out *en masse* to hear this eloquent divine—the churches were filled to their utmost capacity, and well were they repaid; but although pleased beyond the power of words to express at both of these eloquent discourses, we must say that on Monday night his lecture on the life and character of Stonewall Jackson, far surpassed anything that we have ever heard. 'Tis true, there is no subject that delights the Southern heart more than this one, or no name, unless it be the immortal Lee, that kindles within our breast such enthusiastic emotions. For over two hours a small but appreciative audience listened with breathless silence to his beautiful, but simple narration, which time and time again were so mingled with bursts of eloquence that you were held enraptured—surely he hath a tongue to charm—a voice as eloquent as his words are choice. Last night he lectured on Aaron Burr, to-night he gives us Sargent Smith Prentiss—"The American Star." Go and hear him and you will be thankful that such an opportunity has been afforded you; stay away and you will ever regret it. There is such a thing as a "lost opportunity."

THE UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—The noble ladies of Fayetteville are meeting with much substantial encouragement in this, their grand charity. The subscriptions, so far in furnishings generally, are:

Mrs. A. H. Slocomb, one entire set consisting of 1 bedstead, 1 bureau, 1 washstand, 1 table, 4chairs; 6 towels and 2 prs of pillow cases.

Mrs. Simon Brandt, 12 towels, 2 blankets, 2 quilts, 40 yds of 4-4 sheeting, 30 yds of 3-4 bleaching.

Mrs. R. P. Buxton, the furnishing of one bed-room entire.

Mrs. J. J. Otterbourg, 1 bedstead, 1 kitchen table, and sundry other articles.

Mrs. J. C. Thomson, 1 dining table, 1 sofa.

Mrs. George Brandt, curtains for the entire Home and Hospital.

Mrs. G. A. Thomson, 12 cups and saucers, 12 dinner plates, 12 breakfast plates, 12 tumblers, 12 knives and forks, 3 waiters, 3 buckets, and other articles.

Miss Nannie Rankin, one keg of soap.

Mr. G. H. Haigh, 1 Bible.

Mrs. M. A. Baker, 1 lounge.

Mrs. E. J. McLauchlin, 2 pillows.

Miss Mary H. Smith, 2 prs of pillow cases, 2 towels.

Mr. J. L. Allen, 1 single bedstead.

Mr. Theo. Evans, mattrass.

Mr. F. W. Thornton, 2 carpets.

Mrs. T. H. McLauchlin, 1 single bedstead and mattress.

Mrs. T. D. Haigh, 1 mattrass, 3 meat dishes, ½ doz. spoons.

We hope to be able to publish another list in our next.

Mrs. Jennie C. Thompson the excellent choice as Matron will take charge to-day (Wednesday.)

We are requested to state that all applications for admittance into the Home and Hospital must be in writing, and must be signed by at least two responsible and respectable persons; also, a certificate from a physician must accompany each application. It now seems that the Home and Hospital is an established institution. Ladies, we bid you God speed.

Presbyterial Notice.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville stands adjourned to meet at Mineral Spring Church, Moore County, N. C., Wednesday before the second Sabbath in April, 1884, at 12 o'clock M.

J. P. MCPHERSON, Stated Clerk.

RICH VEINS OF CLAY IN CUMBERLAND.—But few persons know that within a mile of Fayetteville there are valuable beds or veins of three or more different kinds of clay which beds are almost inexhaustable. One is red clay, suitable for making the best of brick; another lighter colored, from which flower pots, water coolers, &c., are made; a third which makes pipes that are sought for from Maine to Texas by those who have once used them, and last but not least, a darker clay which is suitable for the manufacture of jugs, pitchers and other articles.

EXTENSION OF BUSINESS.—We see that Mr. Walter Watson has made a considerable extension to his tool manufactory. Mr. Watson makes a specialty of turpentine tools, and his name branded thereon is a sure guarantee of their fine finish and make. We hear that Mr. Watson has not sold out his right to make these iitiplements. It was thought so at one time, but there seems to have been some misunderstanding by the purchasers. We hope ere long to see a long list of edged tools made by this energetic, enterprising man. His turpentine tools have won for him a deservedly high reputation, and we do not see why he could not manufacture edge tools generally, and find a ready sale for them.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Clarry Autery; Margaret Adams.
B—H Bullard; Easter Bernard.
C—Fannie Carter; Alice Council; David Coleman.
D—James Dunn; Frank Deaver.
E—May J Ellcutt; Geo Evans.
F—W A K Falkner; J A Fassett.
G—W M Gaddy; Jno A Guy; Geo A Guy; W M Gaddie; W H Gainey; Sarah Graham.
H—Sarah J Halser.
J—Levina Johnson; David Jones, col'd; Chas Jones; B F Johnson.
L—Ledge, No 329, Little's Grove Ledge.
M—Wm Murchison; Peter Murphy; W H Melvin; David Murphy; Geo Murphy.
P—Jno A Penny.
R—Sarah S Royal; Daniel Ray; Mary S Reynolds.
S—Haywood Saunders; Miss A S Starr; N M Smith.
T—Geo C Trylor; Geo Taylor.
W—David Williams; Jane A Williams; Deiscilla Williams; Bella D Williams; Henry Webb, 2; Lizet White.
Mc—Miss Clara McKay; Fanny McAllister.

Dr. Milburn as he Appears to "Cato" at Wadesboro.

[From the Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic.]

WADESBORO, N. C., Feb. 4, 1884.

Dr. Milburn preached in the Methodist church on Sunday morning. His text—"In the beginning was the word," etc.; in the evening—"The time of my departure is at hand, I have fought a good fight," etc.; which was a description of the life, character and martyrdom of the Sainted Apostle Paul. It is astonishing how a blind man could acquire so much tradition and eloquence, it is out of the ordinary course of nature, and consequently a miracle. Orators *nascitur non fit.*

From the moment he opened his lips to the conclusion of the services, by his magnetic power, he held his audience spell bound. What do you think of Milburn? was asked. The reply was, think of him! why, sir, he must be the man that wrote the Bible.

"What a blind man saw in Paris" was his first lecture, it was very entertaining, many scenes, changing as a Kaleidoscope, replete with amusement and instruction. The gaucheries of the American parvenu as he appeared in elegant saloons and cafes de la Belle Paris, convulsed the audience with laughter, and again as some noted picture, statue or building, with classic associations was presented, the fire of his genius would play around it, illuminating and beautifying. He remarked in the course of his lecture, that the French ladies were not so beautiful as the American. Great flutter among the bonnets! wonder if he is looking at me? Applause among the beaux, and young goslins! A beautiful compliment, for what can a blind man know of female loveliness. It doubtless had the effect which the orator intended. It is astonishing what an amount of flattery a woman can swallow, and like the horse leech cry for more. His lecture on Prentiss, is said by judges to be his best effort. His last lecture was on Aaron Burr, vice-President of the United States.

I heard one of the first efforts at preaching of a Methodist minister, who afterwards arrived to great distinction in the church. He read his text and then looking over the congregation; My hearers, you are worse than the devil—He paused and said, my hearers, you are not as bad as the devil. And then hesitating said, my congregation, upon reflection, "You are worse than the devil, because you have rejected Christ, and the devil never did." Aaron Burr according to this theology, was worse than the devil, he rejected Christ.

And now behold the artist, with pencil dipped in the blackness of darkness. Look upon the canvass, he traces him step by step through all his meanness, duplicity and intrigues. Every act of his diabolic life is brought into bold relief. The picture is almost complete. His intrigues are ripening into disasters. See Hamilton fall before his unerring pistol, see noble ladies yield to his seductions, and how admirably one tremendous avalanche of invective—we hear the orator hiss—Traitor! It seemed as if ten thousand serpents hissed—Traitor! Everything animate and inanimate hissed Traitor! Heaven, earth and hell hissed Traitor! Such was Aaron Burr, according to Dr. Milburn, a man with a thousand crimes, without one redeeming virtue. Suppose we pause to catch breath and speculate—a little. If it had not been for Thomas Jefferson, assisted by Aaron Burr, in opposition to the Federalists, we might now be living under a race of kings, going about to touch for the king's evil, or committing some other royal absurdity, we might have had an hereditary aristocracy, throwing dust into the faces of the people from their chariot wheels. Success—nothing succeeds like success. Suppose Aaron Burr had been a success, grasped the crown of the Montezumas, with the Southern Confederacy as one of its brightest jewels!—poets, orators, sculptors and statesmen would have sung his praises, the whole world would have been filled with his greatness. His crimes would have been reduced to peccadilloes or rather extolled as virtues, and the Rev. Dr. Milburn at $25 per night, would have taken his colors from quite a different paint pot. Such is history, such is life! Vanity of vanities saith the preacher.

Aaron Burr arranged his love letters and requested them published. It is a great loss that his request was not regarded. We might have found that he was more sinned against than sinning. The surgeon, with scalpel in hand, goes through the dissecting rooms; every vein, muscle, artery, and the heart itself is laid bare, for the "healing of the nations"—so it might have been with these letters—we might have acquired knowledge of the mystery of love, the whirlwind of passion, as developed in the bosom, which fluttered under jeweled silken vestments.

Oh! poor lamenting Tasso, doubtless these lines came from the inmost recesses of thy broken heart:—

—Ah! cruel love,
Whether thy hand dispense,
Wreathed with the myrtle, or the lotus leaf,
Thy gall or nectar's cup—
Its quintessence maddens with ectasy, or blights with grief;
Fatal thy sickness is—fatal thy relief.

CATO.

WADESBORO, N. C., March 7, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—

"Falstaff—Sirrah! you giant; what says the doctors to my waters.

Page! He said, sir—the water itself was good, healthy water, but for the party that owned it, he might have more diseases than *he knew for.*"

I might devote some time to a reply to "High Private Cipio," but as he is not a *Savan* and does not speak French, and perverts the facts of history, and writes most abominable English, and does not belong to the *Elite*, and does *not love Jesus*, I will not waste my "powder," or notice the English Sparrow. They are becoming too numerous, some means should be taken for their destruction. I will, *en passant*, say from his description he never was at "Becton's old Field," and I will further state that the party with me was the picket guard, and that we held the position, and returned the fire of the yankees until we were shelled out of our entrenchments, and deserve credit rather than satire.

The greatest generals the world ever produced in ancient and modern times, through envy or malice, have had detractors. Eugene, Marlborough, Falstaff, and Fitz John Porter, have not escaped the shafts of calumy, and it is not expected that my brilliant achievements on the tested field should pass unscathed, and that "Cato" should have his *Cipio.* Perhaps Cipio will attempt to snatch the laurels I won at the battle of *Bethel*, and pray where was *Cipio* in the battle and victory that Fayetteville claims as her own? He deserves some credit for the burlesque, but in the essential features it is *untrue*, but n'import, my bravery is too well established to admit of controversy.

"Go poor fly, I will not crush you,
Go and die in your own Gallipots."

Military glory at the present time is not worth much, and brass buttons and the paraphanalia of glorious war are at a discount.

"Grim visaged war hath smoothed his rugged frents,"

and there is not much difference now between those who fought and those who didn't, except those who didn't have the advantage.

As I have been somewhat demoralized by the shelling of the immortal "high private "Cipio;" he spells his name without an S, I believe, and placed somewhat in the condition he describes at Becton's old field, I must claim your indulgence until my scattered faculties come in,

Two by two—
The Elephant and Kangaroo.

Au revoir. CATO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN ENGINEER'S LUCK.

How Hardy Hicks Made Five Thousand and Forty Dollars.

Hearing it reported that Mr. H R. Hicks, the popular young engineer at the Western Asylum had drawn $5,000 at the last Monthly drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, and wishing to ascertain the truth of the report, a representative of *The Mountaineer* called on him at the Asylum, and found him in the engine-room, among the great boilers and whirring wheels, whistling "Don't you remember sweet Alice, Benbolt," to the time of the great driving wheel.

"Is it true, Mr. Hicks, that you drew one-fifth of the second capital prize at the February drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery?" began the reporter.

"I certainly did."

"What was the number of the lucky ticket?"

"No. 99353 was the ticket that drew one-fifth of the second capital prize of $25,000. You see, I invested $5 in fifth tickets, two of which drew prizes, No. 553 drawing $5,000, and 77,097 drawing one-fifth of one of the $200 prizes, so that my $5 investment brought me in $5,040."

"Have you received your money?"

"Oh yes. Immediately after the drawing I was notified of my good luck, and upon receiving instructions from me, the money was sent forward by express, and is now in bank."

"What is your opinion, Mr. Hicks, as to the way these Lottery concerns are conducted," continued the reporter.

"Well as to some of the wildcat Western concerns, I can't say: but I believe The Louisiana State Lottery Company to be perfectly fair. A man may draw money or he may not, but he stands a chance of drawing, and if he has the good luck to hold a winning ticket, he will get his money. No doubt about that."

And then the reporter recollecting that he had an engagement to write up the snowstorm and the March wind that evening, bade Mr. Hicks adieu, catching as he closed the door of the engine-room, the words of the song:

"Oh, don't you remember sweet Alice, Benbolt,
Sweet Alice, with hair so brown."

—*Meryanton (N. C.) Mountaineer, March 5th.*

A MOTHER WHO STARTS OUT IN THE battle of life without a bottle of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge is like the warrior who marches upon the battle field weaponless. Both meet with defeat because they are not prepared for the battle.

PRETTY HARD ON WORMS.

RIDGEWAY, S. C.

Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.—Gents: I have quite a demand for your "WORM KILLER." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a 'chow-chow' jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it. W. J. DAVIS.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of Lagrange, N. C., says, "Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than all other worm medicine.

Enquire for the above and no other.
All first-class Drug Stores and General Dealers keep it.
March 5, 1884. 57-3m

On to the Mardi Gras Carnival.

The 165th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery took place the second Tuesday of February, at New Orleans, La. Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., supervised it. Ticket No. 21,342 drew First Capital of $75,000; it was sold in fractions of fifths at $1 each, and Mr. Horace N. Hatch, a plumber of No. 130 West Broadway, South Boston, Mass., got $15,000; another portion went to Messrs. Lazard Freres of San Francisco, Cal., well-known bankers there; another to Frank Facielle, Jacksonville, Fla. No 99,343 drew the Second Prize of $25,000, also sold in fifths—one to H. R. Hicks, of Morganton, Burke Co., N. C., collected through Bank of Asheville, N. C., and elsewhere. No. 80,428 drew the Third Capital of $10,000, sold in Washington City, D. C., and elsewhere. Everywhere, everytime, everyone has a chance to win a fortune for a trifle. Any information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., before April 8th, the next drawing.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY

WILL CURE YOU

AND

FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	11@11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	11½@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	11@11½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@9½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12@13	American,	3½@4½
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	10@11	LARD -	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina,	12½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis $3.25	
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@40
COTTONTIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.10@1.20
CHICKENS—	25@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	11@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.10@5.25	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	80@00	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	65@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.06
Pease,	1.25@00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	8½@9
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.80
Virgin Dip	$1.80
Spirits	30½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	92½@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, March 10—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Turpentine was quoted dull at 33 cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—The market was quoted quiet at $1.20 for Strained and 1.22½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.25 for Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

STORM AT SEA.

OWING to the late terrible cyclone a large number of French, English and German Steamers were delayed several days and great fears were at one time entertained for their safety. They have, however, been heard from since the storm and report "no damage done." From a reliable source I have received information that this fleet will reach New York within the next few days. These ships are loaded principally with Silks, Fine Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings and Fancy Articles intended for the best retail Dry Goods trade of the United States. I will meet these vessels on their arrival in this country and will select carefully from all that they have. Don't buy Fine Dress Goods or any foreign Summer Goods until you can take choice from the latest importations, at

FRANK W. THORNTON'S,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
March 12, 1884 1t

FOR SALE!

$35,000 Cumberland County Bridge Bonds.

BY virtue of authority given us, the undersigned offer for sale, Thirty-five Thousand Dollars Cumberland County Seven Per Cent Semi-Annual Coupon Bonds.

These Bonds are dated January 1st, 1884, and run twenty years, with option of the County to redeem them after five years.

The Coupons on these Bonds are made receivable in payment of taxes and all other County dues. A sufficient tax has been levied and collected to pay the first Coupons on the Bonds, and the joint meeting of Commissioners and Justices of the County are *required* on the first Monday in August of each year, so long as may be necessary, to levy a tax sufficient to pay the Coupons on the Bonds as they become due, and for a "Sinking Fund" not to exceed two thousand dollars in any one year.

The Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising a fund to buy the Clarendon Bridge now over the Cape Fear River near Fayetteville, on which bridge, when bought, the Bonds will be a lien; and the County Commissioners are to keep the Bridge insured for the holders of the Bonds. The Bonds will not be sold for less than par.

For authority of the County Commissioners to issue the Bonds, see Laws of North Carolina, 1883, Chapter 260, and opinion of Supreme Court in Evans vs. Commissioners, 89 N. C. R., page 154.

For further information see or write to the Committee.

E. F. MOORE,
A. H. SLOCOMB,
T. G. HALL,
Committee to Sell Bonds.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 12, 1884. 58-2t

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of McKETHAN & CAMPBELL has been mutually dissolved and is no longer in exiscence.

DANIEL McKETHAN.
DANIFL CAMPBELL.
March 10, 1884. 58-3tpd

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

NEW SPRING STYLES.

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, &c.

Dr. Schilling's Health Preserving Corset,

composed of a series of FINE COILED WIRE SPRINGS and DOUBLE BONES, which makes the SCHILLING the STRONGEST CORSET in the MARKET.

The Springs are so constructed as to outwear the Corset and at the same time retain its elasticity, and unlike rubber or other material, will not heat the person or decay with age.

This Corset yields readily to every respiration and is equally comfortable in any position assumed by the wearer.

It is the only Corset pronounced by the Medical Profession NOT INJURIOUS TO THE WEARER.

MRS. DYE.
Fayetteville, March 12, 1884. 58tf

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

McNEILL'S

MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.

SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.

MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.

MUSIC ordered at any time.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000 ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **April 8, 1884—167th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5,000	10,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $750	6 750
9	do do 500	4,500
9	do do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes amounting to	$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.
March 12, 1884. 58 4t

FOR RENT.

BY virtue of a certain Deed of Trust executed to us, on February 5th, 1884, by A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at Manchester, Cumberland County, on Thursday, March 13th, 1884, RENT at Public Auction, for the turpentine season, the following property lying between Manchester and Spout Springs and extending around the latter place, viz:

24,000 Turpentine Boxes worked 3 years.
70,000 worked 4 years.
59,000 " 5 "
70,000 " 6 "
20,000 " 7 "
40,000 " 8 "

In all about TWO HUNDRED and EIGHTY-THREE THOUSAND (283,000) boxes.

The terms of the rent will be cash, and the lessees will be expected to exercise reasonable precautions for the protection of the trees against fire.

At the same time and place, the sale of the horses, mules, wagons, &c., will be had.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ON Monday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1884, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for Cash, the interest of J. McL. Jenkins in a Store House and Lot on the N. E. corner of Green Street and Market Square, in Fayetteville, at present occupied by A. Moore and Dr. Hunter, to satisfy certain execution in my hands for collection against J. McL. Jenkins, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said J. McL. Jenkins.

R. W. HARDIE,
Sheriff of Cumberland County.
March 5, 1884. 57ts

Board and Lodging.

MRS. SIBBY JOHNSON is prepared to accommodate a few regular and transient BOARDERS, who will receive good attention. Terms moderate. Apply to MRS. JOHNSON,
Maiden Lane, near Depot.
March 5, 1884. 57-2t

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.
Feb'y 27, 1884. A. GARRASON. 56tf

McLEAN & ROBINSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington, N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
June 1, 1883. 16-1y

Dr. J. A. HODGES

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
Office, Horne's Drug Store.
Rooms at Fayetteville Hotel.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

A. McBUIE, Agent.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent in Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884. 52-tf

AT THE OLD STAND.

I HAVE moved to the old stand of Cole & Gainey (recently occupied by S. C. Rankin & Co.,) where I am prepared to satisfy the wants of my friends and customers.

MR. W. W. COLE,

my former partner, is with me, and will be pleased to have a share of the patronage of his friends.

Having bought the stock of Mrs. Sedberry, I purpose keeping a general assortment of goods suited to the wants of customers both in town and country, and *will deliver goods free in all parts of the City.*

I will pay highest market prices for country produce of all kinds. J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1884. 50tf

BACK HOME.

SEDBERRY wishes to inform the public that he has moved back to his old famous stand on the corner.

He now occupies two floors of the new McKethan building, where he extends a cordial invitation to everybody to call and make themselves at home.

He has fitted up a neat private office on the lower floor for Dr. McNeill where the Doctor may be found at all hours of the day when not professionally engaged.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-x

Tin in America.

[Pittsburg, Pa., Iron Trade Review.]

What has been widely heralded as the "first discovery of tin in America" has lately taken place in North Carolina. The importance of such a "find," if substantiated, can hardly be estimated, and it is a little strange that the first tidings regarding it should have been so vague and unsatisfactory. In order to obtain further information of an authentic character, application was made by the *Iron Trade Review* to the Department of Agriculture of North Carolina, to whose courtesy it is indebted for the following extract from the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer:*

"Two years ago several pieces of a dark mineral were picked up on Captain Bell's property by Mr. Robert Claywell, who is a sort of born mineralogist, and who was at that time attending Captain Bell's school. He did not know what the mineral was, but placed it in his cabinet of which he has a very fine collection. This cabinet, at the request of Dr. Dabney, the State Chemist of North Carolina, was sent to the Boston exhibition. The dark mineral picked up was marked "unknown," and at once attracted the attention of chemists and mineralogists in Boston. An analysis followed, when it turned out that the unknown metal was tin, and almost pure. Dr. Dabney's interest was of course aroused, and he entered into correspondence with Mr. Claywell to learn the locality from which the mineral was taken. The locality was withheld, however, until the company above referfed to was organized, and had bonded quite an area of land adjoining Captain Bell's, and then Dr. Dabney, the State Chemist, met these gentlemen at King's Mountain, as stated heretofore.

"The metal has been found in several different spots in the same belt and, in sufficient quantities to warrant immediate operations. Captain Bell is now sinking a shaft on his own land, and also cutting trenches on other parts of the bonded property. The Messrs. Garret are also prospecting on their land, and the attention of the surrounding country is attracted by the activity of the search. Dr. Dabney will pay the locality another visit on the 8th of February, after which further developments may be expected. All the indications so far point to a successful issue, and it is to be hoped that through the enterprise of these gentlemen a vein will be found in which there may be millions, and thus the old North State make another score as the most highly favored region of the earth."

Later information gives the results of the assays, which show important results. The first piece assayed yielded 73 per cent. of pure tin; the others gave an average of 43 per cent., or 870 pounds of tin to each ton of ore. The purest "cassiterite," or tin ore, yields but 78 per cent. or 1,577 pounds of tin to the ton. The tests were made at the United States Assay offices, with fusion of sulphur and carbonate of soda, and with solutions in muriatic acid, and subsequent treatment with terchloride of gold.

The assertion that this is the first discovery of tin in the United States will hardly hold water; though if what is claimed for the new district is true it will be the first extensive "find" of pure tin in this country. Tin has been found in small quantities in Paris and Hebron, Maine; in Lyme and Jackson, New Hampshire; in Chester and Goshen, Mass.; in Virginia; in San Bernardino county, California, and near Booneville, Idaho. The North Carolina vein is about 4½ inches in thickness, and as will be seen, promises exceedingly well. No wonder real estate in the vicinity has jumped up 600 per cent. and capitalists are eagerly preparing to develop the new territory.

[Commenting on the above the Richmond, Va., *South* says: "Our latest information from the Virginia mine is very satisfactory. Explorations have continued through the last several months, and the results have surpassed the expectations. There is now very strong reason to believe that the ore exists in great abundance, and various analyses have shown that it is exceedingly rich."]

DECISION OF THE GEORGIA KU-KLUX CASES—EFFECT OF THE 15TH AMENDMENT.—A decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court, last week, in what are known as the Ku Klux cases which stand on the original docket under the title ex parte in the matter of Jasper Yarborough and others. They are petitions for writs of habeas corpus to release a number of persons now imprisoned under a judgment of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Georgia rendered after the conviction of the prisoners for the offense of intimidating colored voters at an election in Georgia for a member of Congress. The principal question presented by the case relates to the constitutionality of the law under which the prisoners are held.

Justice Miller, speaking for the Court, after deciding that the offense set forth in the indictment is fully covered by sections 5,508 and 5,520 of the Revised Satutes, says: "That a Government whose essential character is republican, whose executive head and legislative body are both elective, whose most numerous and powerful branch of the Legislature is elected by the people directly, has no power by appropriate laws to secure this election from the influence of violence, of corruption, and of fraud, is a proposition so startling as to arrest attention and demand the gravest consideration." He holds that the fifteenth amendment, by its limitation of the power of the States in the exercise of their right to prescribe the qualification of voters, clearly shows that the right of suffrage was considered to be of Supreme importance to the National Government, and was not intended to be left within the exclusive control of the States.

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.—The fact is, says the Hartford *Telegram*, the current of entiment is so strong towards the Democratic party that the party is permeated with a genuine enthusiasm. At no time since the war were the Democratic prospects as bright as they are this year. With good candidates and an honest reform platform the party will be invincible.

THE C. F. Y. V. RAILWAY IN CHATHAM.—The work of arranging more expeditious highways and mail routes to make the depots on the C. F. & Y. V. R. W. more accessible and serviceable is engaging much of the attention of the people in the western part of Chatham, says the Pittsboro *Home*.

Another Legal Tender Decision.

A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States last week in the long pending legal tender case of Augustus D. Julliard vs. Thomas S. Greeman, brought here by a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. The question presented by this case, is, whether notes of the United States, issued in time of war, under the acts of Congress declaring them to be a legal tender in payment of private debts, and afterwards, in time of peace, redeemed and paid in gold coin at the treasury, and then reissued under the act of 1878, can, under the Constitution of the United States, be a legal tender in the payment of such debts?

The Court is unaninously of opinion that the present case cannot be distinguished in principle from cases heretofore decided and reported under the various legal tender cases: Darby vs. Smith; Railroad Company vs. Johnson; and Maryland vs. Railroad Company; and all the Justices except Justice Field, who adhered to views advanced in his dissenting opinions in those cases, are of opinion that they were rightly decided. The Court holds, therefore, that Congress has power to issue obligations of the United States in such form and to impress upon them such qualities as currency for the purchase of merchandise and payment of debts, as accords with the usage of a sovereign government power, as incident to the power of borrowing money and issuing bills and notes of the government for money borrowed, and of impressing upon those bills or notes the quality of being a legal tender for the payment of private debts. This power of making notes of the United States a legal tender in the payment of private debts, being included in the power to borrow money and to provide a national currency, is not defeated or restricted by the fact that its exercise may affect the value of private contracts.

Congress, the Court says, in conclusion, as the legislature of a sovereign nation, being expressly empowered by the constitution to lay and collect taxes, to pay debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, and to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and being clearly authorized as incidental to the exercise of those great powers to emit bills of credit, to charter national banks, and to provide a national currency for the whole people in the form of coin, treasury notes and national bank bills; and power to make notes of the government a legal tender in the payment of private debts, being one of the powers belonging to sovereignty in other civilized nations, and not expressly withheld from Congress by the constitution, we are impelled to the conclusion that impressing upon Treasury notes of the United States the quality of being a legal tender in the payment of private debts is an appropriate means, conclusive and plainly adapted to the execution of the undoubted powers of Congress, consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution, and therefore, within the meaning of that instrument necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States. Such being our conclusion in the matter of law, the question whether at any particular time, in war and in peace, the exigencies are such by reason of unusual and pressing demands on the resources of the government or of the inadequacy of the supply of gold and silver coin to furnish currency needed for the uses of the government, and of the people, that it is, as a matter of fact wise and expedient to resort to this means, is a political question to be decided by Congress when the question of exigency arises, and not a judicial question to be afterward passed upon by the courts. It follows that the act of May 31, 1878, is constitutional and valid, and that the Circuit Court rightly held that the tender in Treasury notes as reissued and kept in circulation under that act, was a tender of lawful money in payment of defendant's debt to plaintiff. Judgment of the Circuit Court affirmed. Opinion by Justice Gray; Justice Field dissenting.

[The history of the legal-tender cases under the original acts is familiar to our readers. The appointment of some of the Judges was made with a view of sustaining their constitutionality.

The present case was brought to determine whether the act of 1878 authorizing the reissue of the notes constitutionalty retained their legal-tender character. The Court decides that the present case cannot be distinguished in principle from the cases heretofore decided. Judge Field alone dissents from the opinion, adhering to his views against the constitutionality of making the notes a legal tender in payment of private debts.]

MYSTERIES OF THE SOUDAN.—Those Soudan rebels are a wonderful people. Only two or three days ago the British forces attacked Osman Digma, killed more than a thousand of his troops, captured his guns and munitions of war, took his whole camp, including hundreds of tents and many camels, and sent his army flying in "disorganized masses." Yet on Sunday, we are told, Osman Digma was encamped eight miles from Suakim and that a battle with him was expected when the British troops return from Tokar. What an extraordinary commander Osman Digma must be to suffer defeat and lose his whole camp one day and on the next find a new camp and be prepared for another battle!

Equally marvellous is the conduct of the British. In addition to the great victory won by Gen. Graham we are assured that when he entered Tokar the people kissed his hands, which we hope were cleaner than those of his Government in these matters. Yet now comes a report through the London *Times* that Gen. Graham is ordered to retreat and that the British troops are to be withdrawn to England and Egypt. We are also told that Gen. Gordon's situation is considered perilous. If these are the immediate results of one glorious victory, how many battles will the British have to win before El Mahdi is in Cairo and levying a heavy toll on all vessels passing through the Suez Canal?

To be sure, the report of the withdrawal of the troops and the retreat of Gen. Graham is denied by the British Ministry. But who is to know what stories are true and what are false coming from the Soudan through English channels.—*N. Y. World.*

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

Lieut. S. C. Lemly, a Salemite, has been selected as one of the naval officers for the Greely Relief Expedition, to the Artic region, says the Winston *Leader*.

Mr. W. H. Kerr, a son of Prof. W. C. Kerr, is in Durham, says the *Reporter*. He has been engaged for the past four years in the factories north, and it is probable that he may assume control of Durham's new factory.

Raleigh, says the *News and Observer*, certainly has reason to be proud of its churches and their architecture. This is one of the most religious communities in the country, and the proportion of church members to the population is very large. The same may be said of the attendance of children at the Sunday schools.

Horseback riding for ladies and gentlemen in Elizabeth City is the tony thing just now. We saw a company of some half dozen or more couples riding down Main street Thursday, says the *Economist*, all demoralized and in pie, like a company of cavalry-routed and panic-stricken and flying in disorder before the enemy.

The Salem correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* learns that there is a young lady in this place,—living in the family of Mr. Geo. Hege,—who has no knowledge of music whatever, who can take a blank piece of bristol board and mark off and cut out the notes for several pieces of music, as is played on the orguanette, without the aid of a pattern or anything else to go by.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* has met with notable success in collecting curiosities which will be exhibited at the exposition. Of course visitors will desire to see other things besides those of a practical character. One curiosity secured is a regimental flag carried by the "First Regiment N. C. Union Troops" during the war,—or alleged to have been carried by that organization.

In an interview yesterday, says the Durham *Reporter*, with Mr. Eugene Morehead, who has just returned from Birmingham, Ala., where he has been for the past ten days in the intererest of the Watts Coal, Coke & Iron Co., of which company he is president, he informed us that the company had increased its capital stock $250,000 and were negotiating for 3000 acres of land in addition to the 12,000 they now own.

On Saturday evening last says the Concord *Register*, Mr. Lum Cline swapped horses in town and by some hook or crook did not start home till very late. Finding it pitchy dark and his horse not knowing the way he made up his mind to stop at an acquaintances and deliberately rode into the yard. His friend was digging a well, and horse and rider went headlong to the bottom. His calls for help brought the family out, who succeeded in bringing them again to terra firma, worsted by a few bruises and a good wetting.

There is a little quarrel not much bigger than your hand between Gov. Jarvis, of North Carolina, and Gov. Cameron, of Virginia, about an extradition matter. It seems, says the Elizabeth City *Economist*, that Jacob Todd, of Grayson county, Va., was under arrest in Alleghany county, N. C., for an assault with a deadly weapon. He was rescued by friends with a bold hand and fled to Virginia asylum, where the authorities of North Carolina, having no power to arrest, left him in his safe asylum. The only remedy left to North Carolina's violated law was in the shield of the executive power of the State. That power was invoked, and not in vain. Gov. Jarvis applied to the Governor of Virginia for extradition of the fugitive, which for some cause, not satisfactory, was not complied with. We are a State Rights man but we also favor the doctrine of State comity and State courtesy and in this action of Governor Cameron we believe that he has violated both these last.

At about 2 a. m., on Tuesday last, says the Wilmington *Star*, shortly after leaving Fort Worth, Texas, a passenger train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, on which had embarked our young Wilmington friends, Messrs. Fred. C. and DuBrutz Poisson, who were on their way to California, encountered a broken rail, which threw the train off the track, and the car in which they were riding was precipitated down an embankment, upside down, and caught fire. Mr. DuBrutz Poisson, who was uninjured, made his way as best he could through smoke and fire to where his brother was, and found him bleeding and insensible, with an ugly cut on the head. One of the windows of the car was speedily broken and the young man with his wounded brother were soon in a place of safety. They camped out on the prairie all night and the following morning the wounded passengers, of which there were several, were put on a special train and taken back to Fort Worth. Fortunately there was a physician on the wrecked train, and he did all he could for the sufferers.

Mr. Fred. C. Poisson, as we learn from a letter just received by his brother, is severely but not dangerously hurt, and it is thought he will be ready to resume his journey in the course of a week or two. Meanwhile he is receiving the best of attention.

Mr. Geo. D. Pate, of Craven, says the New Berne *Journal*, having a case of importance before the Supreme Court, determined to walk from New Berne to Raleigh. He left New Berne Friday evening, reached Kinston Saturday morning, on Saturday evening got to Goldsboro. He took a rest at that place until Tuesday and then pushed on to Raleigh, arriving there early Thursday morning, having rested by the wayside Wednesday night so as not to arrive at the capital in the dead hours of the night. At Raleigh he called upon Gov. Jarvis, to whom he exhibited his title to the property in litigation, who he states referred him to the 'General Protector.' On being conducted to the office of the G. P., this functionary had gone to dinner—he dining at the plebeian hour of twelve—and would not be back before one o'clock. At one o'clock sharp Mr. P. was again at the office of the General Protector, but this time he was at the Supreme Court and could not interviewed, but meeting Gov. Jarvis again, he got some good advice without charge and that was to go and employ two good lawyers. Mr. Pate shows good judgment in starting on a legal tour in an inexpensive manner. It is much better to begin a suit on foot and ride at the end of it than to ride at the beginning and walk after the termination.

N. C. Experiment Station.

ANALYSES AND RELATIVE VALUATIONS OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

1884.—III.

The following have been completed since the last report:

2412. Good Luck Guano, Geo. W. Miles Co., Milford, Conn., sampled at Raleigh with Partin & Crowder, Jan. 29th. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 7.18, ammonia 2.35, potash 1.62 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $24.27.

2433. Soluble Pacific Guano, Pacific Guano Co., John S. Reese & Co., Agents, Baltimore, Md., sampled with J. S. Borders, Shelby, Feb. 6th. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.16, ammonia 2.44, potash 1.01 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $27.46.

24.39. Durham Bull Superphosphate, Durham Fertilizer Co., Durham, sampled at Durham Feb. 4th. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 7.04, ammonia 2.44, potash 2.01 per cent. Relative value per ton (2,000 pounds) $24.84.

2441. Etiwan Guano, Etiwan Phosphate Co., Wm. C. Bee & Co., Agents; Charleston, S. C., sampled at Concord, Feb. 5th, with Jacob Dove. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8.04, ammonia 2.39, potash 2.49 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $27.02.

2445. Cotton Food, Maryland Fertilizing Co., Baltimore, Md., sampled at Shelby, February 6th, lot in hands of Miller Bros. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8.45, ammonia 2 29, potash 1.90 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $26.65.

2450. Navassa Acid Phosphate, Navassa Guano Co., Wilmington, N. C., sampled Feb. 6, with A. B. Suttle, Shelby. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8 60, potash 2.11 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $18 01.

2464. Ashepoo Fertilizer, Ashepoo Phosphate Company, Robertson, Taylor & Co. Agents, Charleston, S. C., sampled Feb. 8th, at Pineville, lot in hand of S. Younts Son & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8.01, ammonia 2.53, potash 2.17 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $27.14.

2468. Stono Acid Phosphate, Stono Phosphate Co., Charleston, S. C., sampled at Raleigh, February 12th. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 10.22, potash 2.33 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $21.19.

We will soon commence to receive immense numbers of samples of fertilizers from dealers, farmers, &c. To such we want to say a word. It is generally unnecessary to make analyses of these samples unless there is some reason for believing that the article has been injured by rain or otherwise since it left the factory. The State inspection of fertilizers is very thorough, and affords the amplest protection to all concerned. The official analyses published in these reports may be accepted as representing very closely the character of the articles named, and other analyses are rarely needed. When you think they are needed, that is when there is good reason to suspect that the goods are not of the character represented by the official analyses' write to the Director and state the facts. You will then receive directions for drawing samples and forms for description.

If you send samples directly, remember that the work of the Station is not intended for the benefit of individuals alone. It is for the benefit of the whole State. Our rules require, therefore, that you give the names of the fertilizer, manufacturer and dealer from whom you bought it; price, and all the circumstances about it. This is necessary in order to make the work of any public benefit. Unless you do this, we cannot give the matter any attention.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.—The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee met at the Arlington Hotel, in this city, this evening, and organized for the coming campaign. Senator Pendleton, Chairman of the Democratic joint caucus, presided, and Representative Post, Secretary of the joint caucus, acted as Secretary of the meeting. Thirty States and four Territories are represented on the Campaign Committee, these being the States and Territories which send a Democratic Senators and Representatives to Congress. Thirty-one members were present at the meeting this evening. The following Executive Committee was selected: On the part of the Senate, Senators Garland, of Arkansas; Kenna, of West Virginia, and Gorman, of Maryland. On the part of the House of Representatives, Paige, of Ohio; Rosecrans, of California; Stockslager, of Indiana; Stevens, of New York, and Murphy, of Iowa. It was decided that this Executive Committee should be empowered to select members of the Campaign Committee for the States and Territories not represented in either the Senate or House of Representatives by a Democrat. These States and Territories are Colorado, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and Dakota, Idaho, New Mexico, and Washington. No other business was transacted by the Campaign Committee.

The Executive Committee met upon the adjournment of the Campaign Committee and organized by electing Senator Gorman Chairman and Representative Post Secretary. Senator Kenna and Representatives Stevens and Stockslager were appointed a Sub-committee on Finance, and Senator Garland and Representatives Murphy and Paige a Sub-Committee on Campaign Documents, the Chairman being ex officio a member of both sub-committees. The committee had an informal talk over arrangements to be made for the campaign, but did not enter into any discussion of questions of party policy. The revenue reform Democrats appear to be in the minority on the Executive Committee. Senator Gorman, the Chairman, and Senator Kenna are both "tariff" Democrats, as are Representatives Paige, of Ohio, and Stevens, of New York. Representatives Stockslager and Murphy were Carlisle men, and, with Senator Garland, represent the tariff reform element, on the committee. Representative Rosecrans voted for Carlisle for Speaker, but is an "incidental protectionist" and indorses the Ohio tariff platform. The Secretary of the committee is a "tariff" Democrat. In the main the committee is composed of the younger element of the party.—*Washington Dispatch to New York Times, 5th.*

BARB WIRE.

We are Agents for the Celebrated Patent two and four point Barb Wire.

If you are going to repair or build your fences why not do it well?

If you will call at

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE

you can get a pamphlet, which if you read carefully, we feel confident will convince you of the advantages of a Barb Wire Fence.

It costs nothing to be informed of the merits and advantages of

BARB WIRE FENCING

At

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S,
Hay St.
Feb'y 27. 1884. 56tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Gauges and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swede Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

LIME! LIME!

AGRICULTURAL LIME and BUILDING LIME. Also CARBO-PHOSPHATE or PHOSPHATIC LIME.
Send for Circular. Address
FRENCH BROS. ROCKY POINT, NORTH CAROL'A
Feb'y 20, 1884. 55-13t

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

VERY BEST
BUTTER AND FLOUR.
GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, to which I invite the attention of friends and customers.
Prior to the receipt of this let every paper of seed on hand was publicly cremated, according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.
H. R. HORNE.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-tf

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1884, the Store and Lot of Land in Fayetteville, between Person Street and Cool Spring Alley, known as "THE McINTYRE BRICK STORE."
The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months.
For desired information apply to the undersigned. A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.
N. W RAY, Att'y.
January 22, 1884. 51ts

BUY THE CELEBRATED
Scotch Parlor Matches,
"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,
Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.
"Scotch Matches" are the best.
FOR SALE BY
C. J. AHEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
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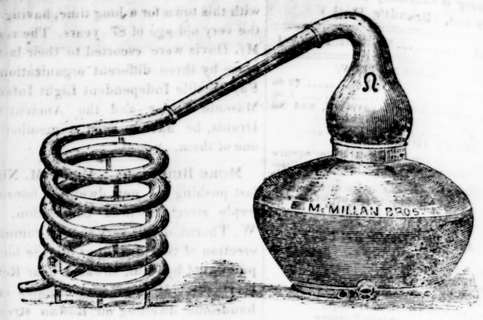
A. E. RANKIN & CO. H. R. HORNE.
B. E. SEDBERRY.
And all live merchants.
Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

STILLS AND STOVES.



WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH
New and Second-hand Stills,
Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity,
A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

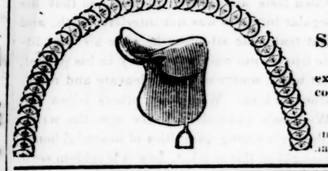
IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.
Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38f



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.
W. OVERBY & SON,
46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.
The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.
We use good oak-tanned leather.
Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the
Largest Hotel Enterprises
of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.
Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.
Mr. LELAND has personally used

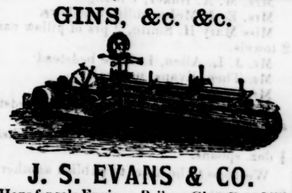
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.
We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.
Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.



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Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.
A BARGAIN.
A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

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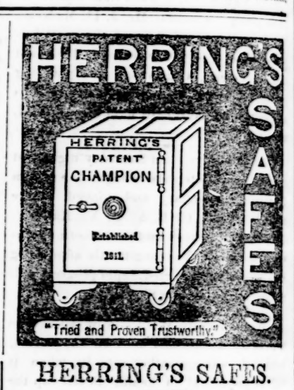
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*
Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*
We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

HERRING'S SAFES.



THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
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Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
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G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

SUNNYSIDE NURSERY
FOR
Spring, 1884,

Can furnish everything for the Garden, Greenhouse, Park or Cemetery.
Landscape Gardening a specialty.
Illustrated Catalogue now ready.
Special list of Summer Bedding Plants ready about 1st of March.
Address orders to
JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-3m

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.
A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.
Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1883 44-1y